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The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

ORIENTALISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
To the Asiatic Scientists (whose meeting is recorded in the earlier telegrams) Professor Clay described the activities of American Assyriologists. The American school of oriental research in Palestine will shortly be reopening on a more extensive scale than before the war. He hoped it would work in close cooperation with a large and more important school contemplated by the British scientists.

Professor Cordier read a paper on the great development in knowledge of Chinese art during the past twenty years and the influence on art of Buddhism.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 5.
The Silver market is quiet.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the Wah Tat Yat Po.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.
Further delay of the Peace Conference is sure. Protests against the appointment of Wong Yip Tong keep coming in.

The British Minister at Peking has asked the Foreign Minister to lift the embargo on rice exports from Kiangsu.

Anhui and Chihli have fallen out. The President has been urging them to unite.

INDIAN WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

LORD SINHA ON ENGLAND'S PART.

Mr. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Besant were among the women speakers at the East India Association who made a strong appeal for the admission of Indian women to the franchise. The paper read by Mrs. N. C. Sen on the future of Indian women dwelt on the high position women took in public affairs in India centuries ago, and on the desire many women have to-day to co-operate with the men in working out the great destinies of their country. Indian women want freedom, fuller opportunities for education, and fuller scope for educated women. Most of the educated women felt for their land just as deeply as the men did. They wanted to serve their mother country, to live for her and die for her.

Some of these educated women had approached the authorities and asked them—since a small portion of the men were to get the vote—to grant it also at least to specially qualified women. Their appeal had been in vain, but they were not going to be disheartened. They were themselves as best they could going to shape a destiny which would not be unworthy of the past.

In the following discussion, Mrs. Besant pointed out ways in which she thought British influence in India had helped to thrust women into the background. They earnestly hoped that the Committee now considering the matter would reverse the decision of the Southborough Committee, and grant the franchise to women. If it were withheld now it would be very difficult to get it carried later as a separate bill. Indian women were taking a very active part in public life, and interesting themselves in trying to get rid of abuses. She had just received a cable message that the women in Bombay had held a public meeting and protested against the injustice of being barred from the franchise.

Lord Sinha, who presided, pointed out that it was impossible for him to express any opinion on the main point raised by Mrs. Sen, as he was a member of the Committee which was dealing with the franchise in India. He touched, however, on other points, paid a high tribute to the work of missionaries in India and their earnest endeavours to understand the history, literature, philosophy, religion, and points of view of India.

He did not agree with Mrs. Besant's suggestion that the modern Indian woman's loss of liberty was partly due to English influence. She began to lose her opportunities for education centuries ago, when India became full of people from which she must be excluded, and today the purdah system must take on responsibility for her lack of a share in public life. Her prospect of fuller opportunities in education were really the results of England's influence and love of freedom.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SILESIA.

LONDON, September 5th.
Latest Polish reports from Warsaw state that the insurgents in Upper Silesia have blown up the railway bridge at Tarnowice, and telegraphic and telephonic communication in the district of Tarnowice.

There was brisk fighting on the night of September 1st when the German troops attacked the village of Piotrowice in Tarnowice. Machine guns and an armoured motor car were used in the fighting which lasted three hours. The Germans withdrew after suffering heavy losses.

German aeroplane attacks are reported on various towns. Three aeroplanes fired their machine guns on to the main street in one town and killed five persons and wounded twenty.

SYRIA.

PARIS, September 5th.
Le Temps states that Mr. Lloyd George is coming to Paris next week to confer with M. Clemenceau on the question of Syria.

PARIS, September 3rd.
A Havas message says:—
M. Barthou, in the Chamber of Deputies, said that things in Syria cannot be allowed to continue. The British Government, by the Agreement of 1918, has its duties to perform towards France. "We salute the alliance with Britain, but we wish it to be complete and loyal."

LONDON, September 5th.
The Daily Mail states that General Allenby returns to England on September 10th. Apparently no arrangements have been made for a public welcome—an omission that must be quickly corrected.

The Times, in a leader, says it is understood that General Allenby is returning to urge that the Syrian mandate be entrusted to France.

It is believed in some quarters that he intends to resign if his recommendation is not accepted.

ITALIAN WOMEN.

ROME, September 5th.
The Chamber has accepted the Government amendment to the Parliamentary Initiative Bill conceding electoral rights to women of all classes except prostitutes in all elections subsequent to those of next November.

U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee having considered the Peace Treaty, has reported to the Senate after adopting four reservations:—Providing that the United States be interpreted of the Monroe Doctrine, that tariff immigration and other domestic questions be determined by individual nations; that the United States declines to assume any territorial obligation or mandate without a direct resolution from Congress, and that the U.S.A. reserves the right to withdraw from the League of Nations.

PARIS, September 5th.
The Supreme Council has granted the request of the German Delegation to postpone the dispatch of the Inter-Allied Commission to supervise the surrender of war material.

The Germans have also requested a reduction in the numbers of the Commission, which consists of 72 members, accompanied by 77 soldiers. The Council has refused to reduce.

CORWA, September 5th.
The Senate has ratified the Peace Treaty.

ORIENTAL RESEARCH.

LONDON, September 4th.
The members of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Societe Asiatique, the American Oriental Society, and the Scuola Orientale di Roma are holding a four days' joint session in London to discuss Oriental research.

Sir Charles Lyall welcomed the visitors. Numerous papers necessitated the formation of separate sections for Near East, Indian and Far East subjects.

Sir Charles Lyall said that they aimed at co-ordinating plans for the advancement of archaeological research among the Allies. The changes brought by the war would enable scientific research to pursue its work in large tracts of territory hitherto closed.

He referred to the entry of India as a nation into the field of politics. It was essential that a thorough endeavour should be made to understand the Indian mind, thought, and inspiration.

KAISER NEEDS MONEY.

BERLIN, September 5th.
The Prussian Finance Minister has declared that the ex-Kaiser, when he went to Holland, took only 50,000 marks with him. Since then he has not received anything further from his country.

THE SCUTTLED.

PARIS, September 5th.
The German Delegation has handed a Note to the Foreign Ministry attempting to justify the Bosphorus scuttling.

DEMOBILIZED.

LONDON, September 5th.
The War Office announced that 3,250,000 British officers and men have been demobilized, including the medically unfit, since the Armistice.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE SOLD.

LONDON, September 5th.
It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire has sold Devonshire House, Piccadilly, for 500,000 to an American syndicate, for over 50,000,000, for the erection of a huge hotel.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PADEREWSKI.

PARIS, September 5th.
M. Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, interviewed, declared that the Germans were now seeking to gain a victory on the Eastern fronts which had proved to be unattainable on the West.

He pointed out that in Upper Silesia, East Prussia, Lithuania, along the Bolshevik front in the vicinity of Minsk, and along the Ukrainian front, the Polish armies were forced to face armed enemies. Where the enemies were not Germans, they were aided by the Germans, who were advancing Bolshevism to barbarism. Poland, whose Government, with limited supplies, found the situation desperate.

The attempt of Germany to crush Poland would not succeed if Poland got speedy succour, but until the German Treaty was ratified they were unable to obtain the foreign troops necessary to steady the situation.

In the Baltic States of Russia, he said, the Germans were fomenting disorder and assisting the Bolsheviks. M. Paderewski further said:—"On all sides Poland is forced to face a new war which Germany to waging against the Allied cause. She is determined to conquer Russia at any cost, and is making every effort to hamper us and ruin our reputation throughout the world."

ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, September 5th.
The German reply to the Supreme Council's Note, dated 26 September 2nd, says that Germany is unable to maintain her attitude on this question. "This, however, does not necessitate an alteration in the German Imperial Constitution. If the Allies, in case their demands are rejected, extend their occupation, the German Government will regard such a step as a deplorable act of violence."

The above reply is regarded in London as vague and indignant.

PARIS, September 3rd.

A Havas message says:—
Yesterday, the anniversary of the German victory at Sedan, the Supreme Council of the Allies took the energetic step of sending a 15-day ultimatum to the German Government to suppress Article 51 of the new Constitution, which provides for the eventual representation of Austria in the German Reichstag.

In the course of a debate on the Peace Treaty in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau declared that if Germany did not execute the clauses of the Treaty within a fortnight of the stipulated time, Allied troops would advance from the right bank of the Rhine.

LONDON, September 4th.
Evidence continues to accumulate of apparently deep-rooted German designs in the Baltic Provinces.

The German Independent Socialist newspaper Freiheit characterises the official German denials as lies, and declares:—"It is an undisputed fact that whole German formations have passed, and are passing, to the Russian Army, and the whole of Courland is full of German soldiers in Russian uniforms."

BERLIN, September 5th.
The Government has considered the situation in Courland and has decided that unless the troops unconditionally obey the Government's orders to evacuate their pay and provisions will be stopped and the refractory men punished.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 4th.
It is authoritatively stated that the decision to withdraw the British troops from North Russia is unaltered.

The recent offensive operations against the Bolsheviks were undertaken solely to weaken the enemy and ameliorate the situation as far as possible for the Russian Volunteers after the British departure.

LONDON, September 4th.
It is officially denied that General Gough issued the proclamation cabled on August 23rd.

It requires that the report emanated from German sources.

[The message dated London, August 23rd, reads:—A telegram from Helsinki states that General Gough is distributing in Petrograd, by aeroplane, a proclamation addressed to the citizens, announcing the formation of a "popular democratic Government" in North Western Russia. He adds:—"Our duty is to save you from Bolshevism and tyranny and feed the people immediately the city is freed, and which the great naval victory at Kronstadt has cleared the way."]

LONDON, September 5th.
A War Office communiqué, confirming General Denikin's capture of Kieff, says that the occupation will doubtless ensure the long-expected junction of Generals Denikin and Petlura. It is the result of the successful counter-attack against the Bolshevik offensive north-east of Kharkoff, which definitely countered the Bolshevik thrust towards Kieff and again secured General Denikin's left wing.

LONDON, September 5th.
The Rumanian General Headquarters deny the reported intended offensive across the Danube into Russia.

RACING.

LONDON, September 5th.
The betting for the St. Leger, to be run on September 10th, at Doncaster, is as follows:—Euchan, 11 to 10; Bayuda 6 to 1; Prince de Terre, 100 to 1. Sir Douglas and Tangiers have been scratched.

Lady James Douglas Bayuda has broken down and has been scratched from the St. Leger entry list.

The Prince Edward Handicap result was as follows:—
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2. Greek Scholar
3. Wild Wood
4. Sir Douglas
5. Bayuda
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Cutlery ware,
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A few pieces of Blackwood ware.

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1 Grand Piano by "John Broadwood
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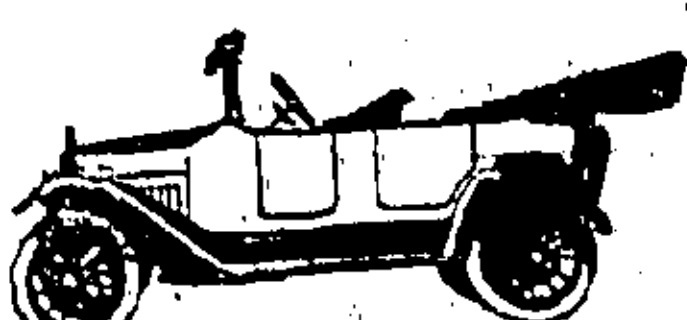
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GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 4, 1919.

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This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

A MONTH IN AN OPEN
BOAT.Survivors of the sailing ship
"Euskalduna," which foundered
recently in the South Pacific some 1,600
miles off the port of Antofagasta,
tell a story of shipwreck and suffering
which might have fallen from the
lips of the Ancient Mariner himself.
The following account is the
story as it was obtained from Antonio
Gonzalez, a Spanish sailor, and one
of the surviving members of the crew
of the ill-fated vessel. So weak was
he, after having spent more than a
month in an open boat, that it was
with the greatest difficulty that he
could tell his story.The "Euskalduna" left Callao on the
24th of October last, in ballast, for
Eten, with the skipper Salvador
Lumbreras as captain and Francisco
Gonzalez as pilot. The vessel was
apparently in a deplorable state of
repair and was both leaky and old.
At Eten 14,600 sacks of sugar
were loaded for Buenos Ayres.
The captain and pilot of the
ship resigned their positions before
the vessel was ready to sail, and
were replaced by Otto Moerder, a
German, as captain, and Rask Blok,
a Dane, as pilot. Owing to the
insistent demands of the owners that
the ship be sent out, and in view of
the fact that the pumps were supposed
to be in excellent order, though the
responsibility of those who cleared
the vessel is yet to be adjusted. On the
21st of November the "Euskalduna"
sailed from Eten and the voyage
proceeded without incident up to the
29th, when she began to take water
in an alarming manner. It became
necessary to work the pumps day and
night, and on Dec. 3 the captain gave
orders to throw part of the cargo
overboard. All efforts to save the
vessel were, however, fruitless. The
pumps broke down, and the captain
finally gave orders to make ready the
small boats in an effort to reach the
coast. Shortly after 6 o'clock on the
morning of the 7th December the
crew abandoned the ship, 1,600
miles off Antofagasta. The captain
and nine men took one boat, taking
with them a sack of biscuits, two
hams and a barrel of water. The
other boat was in charge of the pilot
with seven men. A sack of biscuits,
a barrel of water, four tins of salmon,
two of sardines and six tins of oil-
cakes being placed on board. On the
7th, 8th and 9th of December the
two boatloads of shipwrecked mariners
made good progress towards the
coast, towing and with the aid of
sails made out of old boat spreads.
One the 10th, however, heavy seas
were running, the mast of the pilot's
boat was carried away, and the
two boats became separated. The
continuing his narrative of the
fate of the pilot's boat, Gonzalez
states that fatigue, danger and
misery, rationed rapidly weakened
their powers of resistance. On Dec.23rd Jaime Sandoval, one of the
crew died. On Christmas Day the
supply of biscuits gave out. On
December 28 another member of
the crew, Manuel Arevalo died, only
six survivors remaining. On New
Year's Eve the last drop of fresh
water was consumed. Three days
later, having been entirely without
food and water, and without strength
to govern the course of the boat they
were swept by a wave which nearly
sank the small craft but which
brought them some relief in the
shape of a fish. This was torn apart
by the famished men who sucked the
blood and juices of the meat. The
following day another fish was
caught and consumed in a similar
manner, partly allaying the terrible
thirst of the men. They did not feel
hungry, according to Gonzalez, on
January 7, after great suffering,
another sailor, Miguel Vargas, died.
He wished to leave some message,
but his voice was so weak that his
words could not be heard. Daily the
desperation of the survivors increased;
at times they rinsed their mouths
with salt water, or consumed the
small marine growths which had ap-
peared on the sides of the boat.Shivering in the dampness and cold
at night and scorched by the burning
sun during the day we continued on
our Calvary," said Gonzalez. Fish
which hovered about the boat, and
which they managed to capture from
time to time, saved them. But this
way of getting sustenance was
increasingly difficult, owing to
their growing weakness. They
remained in this state until the 13th
of January, when the wind and tide
carried them within sight of land.
The entire day was passed by the
men in an agony of hope and fear.
Late in the afternoon they made out
a "balza" under sail. The pilot
fired two shots from his revolver,
but this was not heard by the crew
of the balza. Only after some lapse
of time were they able to attract the
attention of those on board the
fishing boat. As the survivors of
the "Euskalduna" were being taken
on board another member of the crew
succumbed. This was Joseph
Garnier, said to have been an
American sailor. The next day
Gonzalez and his companions were
taken ashore by the fishermen, hav-
ing been accorded every hospitality
by their rescuers and the people of
the port.A few days before the rescue of
the survivors from the pilot's boat a
fisherman from Sclera encountered
the captain's boat, which had also
been carried by the Humboldt Cur-
rent and by the winds northward
from Antofagasta until it had drifted
in towards the coast. Line of ex-
posed men. Of the ten men who
started in this boat, only two sur-
vived, the captain and seven others
having succumbed as a result of ex-
posure and starvation. The fisher-
man who found the other two men
was Valentin, Quarabain, and had
picked them up on the coast at aGERMAN-INTERRED
STEAMERS.CHOW FA ARRIVES IN
SINGAPORE FROM
RHIO.The former German s.s. "Chow
Fa" was brought into Singapore from
Rhio early on Sunday morning (Aug.
24) and berthed at the East Wharf
prior to entering dock for overhau-
ling. Quite an interesting little trip
was made across to the neighbouring
Dutch territory aboard of the
Singapore Harbour Board's tug
"Varunha" in charge of the wharf
superintendent, Capt. W. Chas.
Edwards, the official party including
Mr. F. Y. Blair, on behalf of the
British Ministry of Shipping, and
Engineer Lieutenant W.N. Masterton,
R.D., R.N.R., representing the
Singapore port authorities, as well as
Capt. Groom, of the Freiburg and
officers and engineers to man the
ship. The "Varunha" left Singapore
at 4 a.m. on Saturday and made a
good voyage across to Rhio taking
the "Chow Fa" over at 1.30 and leav-
ing at 4.30 p.m. Another quick passage
was made across and the "Chow Fa"
reached Singapore just as the heavy
rainstorm burst about four o'clock
on Sunday morning, and was taken
alongside the East Wharf—the whole
proceeding being accomplished within
24 hours, an operation with which
the authorities concerned have ex-
pressed their satisfaction.The "Roon" left Tjilatjap on Aug.
23.
point known as the Mal-Paso, near
Reventazon, at 9 a.m. on January
6. The story of the two survivors
of the captain's boat is, if anything,
more terrible than the experiences
recounted by the survivors of the
pilot's boat. One of their number,
Jose Sandoval, in a state of delirium,
offered to sacrifice his own life rather
than continue to witness the suffer-
ings of his companions. Grabbing
a knife he cut pieces of flesh out of
his own body and threw them to the
others, so that they might have food.
He died shortly afterwards from loss
of blood. According to the story
told by the survivors, the flesh of
Sandoval was eaten, the blood
serving in some measure to satisfy
the terrible thirst which devoured
them. The captain, ill with a raging
fever, implored his crew to give him
fruit and water. He died finally on
January 2 of the islands of Lobos
Azuers. The other six men, when
thereafter a few days apart, were
the two survivors finally reached
shore at the Mal Paso they fell in
with a number of young ruffians,
who, instead of rendering them aid,
robbed them of the chronometer,
sixtenth ship's log and other do-
cuments which they had managed
to save. A few hours later, however,
a fisherman found them, gave them
food and water, and on January 7
took them to his boat to Sclera.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South
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THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian
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and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such
as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary
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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE

OWING to the illness of Miss
OSULLIVAN the Wedding
which was advertised to take place
yesterday, September 7, has been
POSTPONED until the following
SUNDAY, September 14, at the same
time and place.
Hongkong, September 5, 1919.

MUSIC LESSONS.

PROF. DANENBERG will resume
his Piano Lessons this month.
Hongkong, September 6, 1919

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OPENS on 1st September, 1919, provides
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SCHOOL EDUCATION in all Depart-
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or to THOS. J. YOUNG, F.C.S.,
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

September 9, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE,

As follows:—

Large Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc. (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamp, Teakwood Screen, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, etc., Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, etc., Several Carpets new and second-hand, Curtains, etc.

Also

Two Pianos.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

September 9, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINES,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINES:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., &c.

DRAWNWORK:—Bedsprings, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedsprings, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE FINE TONE PIANO,

by The Orchestral Co., England.

(Practically New).

Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

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Hongkong, August 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SAILING YACHT, equipped with

12-18 H.P. American auxiliary Motor, recently overhauled and in thorough good running order.

Length ... 33 ft.

Beam ... 7 ft.

Draught ... 6 ft.

Electric light.

Complete with two sets of sails, Ditchy and all accessories.

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Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 2, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

September 10, 1919, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

The Motor Boat "Din On"

Teakwood hull, coppered below waterline, built 1912.

Length 30 feet

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Draught 2 feet 6 inches

15-20 H.P. Ferro Auto Marine Motor complete, with navigating lights, anchors, etc.

Saloon, Lavatory and Pantry. In good running order.

Inspecting orders, and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.
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HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, September 6, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

WEDNESDAY,

September 10, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Premises, Kowloon-Godown E. & G.

Mild round steel bars:

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HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, September 8, 1919.

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For All Diseases, etc.

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五 二 總 行 提 國 購 同 無 製 辦 香
號 百 禮 所 倡 貨 香 胞 變 造 香 烟

THE UNION.

The second number of *The Oxford Outlook*, a "Literary and Political Review," Edited and Controlled by Oxford Undergraduates, to be published monthly during Term at 2s. 6d. net, is a sign that Oxford, which gave so greatly and so freely of its best during the war, is returning without loss of time or spirit to its accustomed paths. The number contains many good things, grave and gay, from articles on "The Oxford University Liberal Club" (Sir Gilbert Murray) and the Renaissance of Oxford to some good undergraduate poetry; but the best is a two-page paper by Mr. Philip Guedalla which contrives wisely and wittily to catch and communicate the real spirit of Oxford. It is the pleasing habit of ancient universities, says the writer, to disconcert modern critics by a graceful but obstinate refusal to strike didactic attitudes. Their tone, their charming human products, their engaging point of view, and their characteristic architecture must all impress the really serious observer as lamentably devoid of any avowed educational purpose. But one would be unwise to conclude from the amiable inattention of Oxford that she is up to nothing at all. To say truth, the curriculum is from the educational point of view the least significant thing in Oxford. The secret of Oxford is the spoken word. It is, whatever standards they may set up in the examination schools, an academy of speech, where a man may incessantly for four years of his life go out to talk, and talk, and return from talking. And if Oxford is the temple of the spoken word, the Union is its holy of holies. It lies up an alley from a singularly cheerful and uninspired street, and for six days it masquerades as a normally conducted club. But once in the week, when the sacred lamp is lit, the Union appears in its true character of the innermost school and shrine and altar of articulate speech. It is there that a man may learn and teach himself almost the most precious of Oxford's gifts. That is why the gentle, perfect Oxford man should be most completely the Man who was Thursday.

WHEN YOUR STOMACH REBELS AT FOOD.

When your stomach rebels at food, when you grow pale and listless, lose weight and strength and fail to get any rest from your sleep, your blood has lost its tone and is thin and weak. Whenever the cause of this illness there can be no relief until the blood is built up so that it can carry new life and energy to every part of the body.

A remedy that stops the decline in health and rehabilitates the weakened nerves and muscles will demonstrate to the patient that anemia is being overcome and that the rich, red blood is furnishing strength to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and other diseases to which the thin-blooded person is subject.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for thin blood, and any illness caused by a lack of blood will be benefited by a course of treatment with these tonic pills. They contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore the lost color and vitality. New energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its alarming palpitation, color returns to cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except sunlight, good air, proper food and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow in these matters write to-day to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Ashmun Street, Shanghai, for booklets on the blood and diet. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, also obtainable post free at \$1.50 the bottle, 85¢ for six bottles, from the above address.

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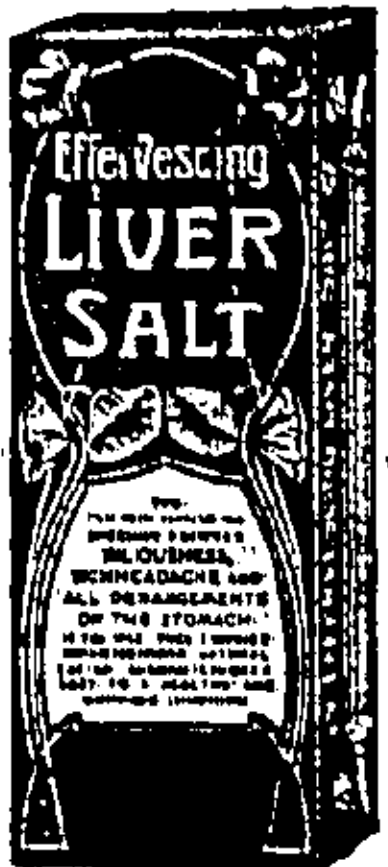
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**SPECIAL SHOW
THIS WEEK.**

**"ST MARGARET"
JERSEYS
JERSEY SUITS & KILTIES
IN ALL SIZES.**

**KNITTED COATS
WITH
CAPS & HOODS
TO MATCH.**

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1919.

THE JUNK CASE.

The junk case has been reheard, but we'll not know until Wednesday whether the owner of a junk chartered to a smuggler is liable at law for the smuggling. Mr. Longino at the rehearing says he is. According to the Ordinance the man should be convicted, he said. "Your Worship has not to go into the justice of the thing." When the *China Mail* first called attention to the case, and urged that the magistrate decision to fine the junk owner should be appealed against, it was "the injustice of the thing" that struck us. It also struck many of our readers, including lawyers who wrote us letters about it. It is rather startling to hear that a magistrate may not even look into the justice of the thing. It is still more astonishing to find it seriously argued that the magistrate should not find in favour of the junk owner, because it would shift the onus of proof from the shoulders of the owner to those of the Police, which was not intended by the Ordinance. How many Ordinances have we, we wonder, which put the onus (of proving his innocence) on the shoulders of the accused. There used to be an idea abroad that it was only in accord with the best British principles in police cases that the police should prove their accusations. All these Ordinances, if there are such, should be amended. This particular one, if it is interpreted as the Assistant Crown Solicitor interprets it, will certainly be altered. The shipping interests could hardly afford to let such a dangerous doctrine be established, as that the owner of a steamer, chartered to another party, and consequently in the natural order of events removed from his observation and control (as liable at law for things done aboard her) by the charterers or their agents. We can hardly believe that the local shipping company named by Mr. Longino as having paid fines paid them as owners. That's the whole point of course. If they paid them as charterers, that should happen in the Junk case. Let the police catch the charterer of the junk, and fine him.

CIVIL SERVICE PAY.

We are informed by a trustworthy person that a circular was based on Saturday announcing that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had approved of the payment

of a temporary allowance of 20 per cent. on their salaries to the officers of the Hongkong Civil Service who do not draw an allowance at present. This brings under the scheme all the officers recruited at Home. It will be remembered the Government servants drawing under \$20 per month received as from July 1 an allowance of \$2 per month in order to meet the higher cost of rice, while the Government servants recruited locally received as from Aug. 1 an allowance of 20 per cent on their salaries. The new circular therefore covers every other Government Servant in the Colony, thereby stopping a grievance. It has to be emphasised that the allowance is temporary and will abide in effect until such time as the new Governor gives full consideration to the recommendation of the Salaries Commission of which the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.) is the Chairman.

The report of this Commission covers not only salaries but also passages and other similar questions. In strange contrast to the allowance made to locally recruited Government Servants, the European Civil Service receive their arrears from Jan. 1, 1919. In every case, however, the war allowance of 10 per cent. will be discontinued as soon as the new scheme comes into force.

IS IT NECESSARY?

As the ivy to the oak, as the limpet to the rock, as the miser to his money, so clingingly and fondly do our bureaucratic friends stick to "forms." They love forms. The sight of an industrious and obedient public filling up forms seems to give them an inward joy such as the world rarely gives. It gives them a sort of ecstasy. To watch a bureaucrat's countenance while somebody is obeying his order to "fill up this form" is an education in the expression of sublime spiritual satisfaction. One of these forms is L.E. 74 Rule 18 Nos. 4 and 5 Export. It is about as large as a tombstone, and has to be filled up when you send a few small presents to your friends and relations at Home. You say what steamer they will go by. You may not know, but still you've got to say it. You say what day they will start on their journey. You give the description and number of cases, the marks, the numbers, the contents, the weight or quantity, the value, and the ultimate consignee. You declare that the presents are not going (ever) to an enemy country, and you give the date, your signature, your address. After that it is fairly easy to get permission to mail that packet of hairpins.

ANOTHER REASON FOR NOT HURRYING HOME.

A Hongkong gentleman has had word from his family, recently gone Home. Negotiating by post for rooms in Herefordshire, the Madame enquired about baths, and got this quaint answer:
"Dear Madam,
I am very sorry but we have no bathroom and no bath big enough to bathe in. Most of my visitors have a bath before they come, and manage till they get home again. &c. &c."
In this case, the dear soul was letting her rooms for a month, if she could, on that basis.
Another letter from Home says whisky is 20s. a bottle.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4-11/16d.

Chief Gunner J. Turner, R.N. is a recent appointment to H.M.S. "Hawkins."

Mr. G. L. Platt, Deputy Naval Store Officer here has been appointed to the Chatham Dockyard.

Advertising by leaflets dropped from aeroplanes is illegal at Home, is announced by the Air Ministry.

Brevet Colonel Humphrey, C.M.G., has taken up Colonel G.B. Crisp's post as Deputy Director of Medical Services.

Lieut. A. W. G. Johncock, M.C., R.G.A., formerly a Corporal of the 83rd Company at Lyemun, recently retired from the Army, receiving a gratuity.

The Chinese Press reports that Norway has decided to establish a Legation in China and that the Chinese Government has signified its agreement.

Lieut. Ivan B. Franks, R.N. has taken over command of H.M.S. "Sandpiper" on from Sub-Lieut. F.W. Ditty, R.N.R. who is going Home in H.M.S. "Colombo" for demobilization.

We understand that Captain Leslie-Smith, 2/22nd Punjab takes up Major L. Cassel's post as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Q. M. General at Military Headquarters here.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Freeman, R.N.R. late in charge of Chart Depot in H.M. Dockyard recently relieved by Lieut. F. Haslewood, R.N., is leaving for Home by the P. & O. s.s. "Nagoya."

Captain R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., R.N., is in command of H.M.S. "Hawkins" which is on her way to Hongkong. Captain Henderson will also act as Flag Captain and Chief of Staff to the Admiral.

Mr. L. G. Williams, one of the most popular employees of the Naval Yard is leaving for Home by the P. & O. "Nagoya" on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of the Dockyard are also leaving by the "Nagoya."

Surg. Lieut. A. E. Malone, M.B., M.A., has been appointed to H.M.S. "Moth," one of our new river boats. Surg. Lieut. A. R. Price, M.B., has been appointed to H.M.S. "Scarab" which is on the Yangtze river service.

The Government intend to build three houses, to be used as officers' quarters, below "Tunderdars," with tennis courts, and to construct a road, 450 yards long by 100 feet wide, below the site upon which the houses are to be built.

Eng. Comdr. R. B. Davis, R.N. and Pay Lieut. Comdr. P. F. Bourne, R.N. late of H.M.S. "Kent" and five military officers from duty with repatriating Chinese Labour Corps Coolies departed by the "Empress of Russia" on Friday.

A severe operation was performed on the wife of the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham at the Government Civil Hospital. We are glad to learn that the operation was successful and that Mrs. Chatham is doing as well as can be under the circumstances.

Reports from Formosa say that Taipei, Keelung and other places on the island suffered great damage from another severe storm which raged from the morning of August 25 till the night of the next day. Rivers overflowed, communications were interrupted, and several hundred houses destroyed. Many people were killed or injured.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that, for the present at least, Chinese wines and similar products can be shipped through the United States to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, there being no law at present to interfere with the shipment in transit of such goods between points outside the United States. The United States Treasury authorities have declined to express an opinion as to the full effect of recent legislation in the United States upon such shipments. It is understood that Congress will enact the necessary legislation during the current session.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Nine cases of gastro-enteritis are shown in today's return. Six died.

The s.s. "Fausang" (Capt. Skinner) cleared for Singapore at noon to-day with a cargo of coal.

The s.s. "Borneo Maru" (Capt. Kariga) cleared for Moji at 5 p.m. yesterday with 4,386 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Chinkai" (Capt. Speed) arrived from Bangkok at 6 a.m. yesterday with 2,000 tons of rice for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Kwonglee" (Capt. Sangster) cleared for Shanghai at 5 p.m. to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Limbung" owned by the A. P. Co., arrived from Amoy yesterday with 900 drums of benzine for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Unnan Maru" (Capt. Nishits) arrived from Saigon at 6.45 a.m. yesterday with 1,400 tons of general cargo and mails.

The s.s. "Sunning" (Capt. Benson) arrived from Shanghai yesterday with 500 tons of general cargo and 12 bags and 4 baskets of mails.

The s.s. "Tihchee" (Capt. MacKenzie) arrived from San Pedro, California, at 8 a.m. yesterday with 8,302 tons of oil for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Hanoi" (Capt. Mervan) arrived from Haiphong at 6.45 a.m. to-day with 1,100 tons of general cargo and 13 European passengers.

The s.s. "Fausang" (Capt. Skinner) arrived from Karatsu at 1 p.m. yesterday with 3,200 tons of coal for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The s.s. "Arratoon Apar" (Capt. Rowe) arrived from Kobe via Moji at 2.30 p.m. yesterday with 1,500 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Wosang" (Capt. James) arrived from Shanghai at 2.45 p.m. on Sunday with 1,500 tons of rice, 101 tons of general cargo and mails.

The s.s. "Namsang" (Capt. V. McIlride) arrived from Kobe via Moji yesterday with 1,900 tons of through cargo and 380 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Haitan" (Capt. Stewart) arrived from Foochow via Swatow at 11.45 a.m. yesterday with 1,100 tons of general cargo and three European passengers.

The s.s. "Kwongtah" (Capt. Stewart) arrived from Shanghai at 3 p.m. yesterday with 5 European passengers. 83 bags of mails and 1,078 tons of general cargo.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 23rd August, amounted to 48,756 tons and the sales during the period, to 64,259 tons.

The s.s. "Teau" (Capt. Scott) arrived from Shanghai at 8 a.m. yesterday with 1,500 tons of general cargo and 137 bags of mails for Hongkong. She carried 4 European passengers.

The s.s. "West Kasson" (Capt. Purdy) arrived from San Francisco via Shanghai at 9 a.m. to-day with 2,600 tons of through cargo and 1,500 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Dunera" (Capt. Fysh) arrived from Bombay yesterday with 1,500 tons of through cargo and 70 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. She also brought 24 European passengers and 30 bags of mails.

By the P. & O. s.s. "Nagoya" Eng. Lieut. Barker, R.N., Eng. Lieut. Ogg, R.N., Art. Engineer Perriam, R.N., Gunner H. C. Webber, R.N., and Warrant Engineer W. M. Jones, R.N.R., remaining officers of H.M.S. "Kent" will depart for Home.

Major C. L. Hickling, R.G.A. who is en route to Hongkong by the s.s. "Thongwa" has previous experience of the Far East having served in Hongkong and Singapore, with the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. It is expected that Major Hickling will take command of the 87th Company at Stonecutters Island from Acting Major F. E. T. Willett who will be going back to civil life at a later date.

PRIVATE 4/S A DAY.

A Parliamentary correspondent writes to the *Times*—

It is understood that the Government have decided to increase the pay of the Army immediately. The private is to receive 2/6 a day which is to be increased to 4/- when he becomes proficient. This is a far cry from the old scale of 1/- a day.

It will be noticed that Mr. Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons on July 29, referred to a general way to the New Army, as one that will be better paid and better equipped.

GOVERNOR NEARLY HERE.

H. E. Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., and Lady Stubbs, O.B.E., who sailed from London on the P. & O. s.s. "Khiva," on July 15 are due at Colombo to-day or tomorrow morning and should arrive here on the 25th inst., according to schedule.

Arrangements are already afoot locally for the new Governor's arrival. His Excellency will land at Blake Pier, where he will be met by a guard of honour drawn from the Manchester Regiment. The Officer Administering the Government will attend officially to receive the new Governor and after the usual formality of introducing His Excellency to the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and to the heads of the Government Departments, His Excellency will inspect the guard of honour. The party will then proceed by motor to the City Hall where the public address of welcome will be read by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and then an adjournment will be made to the Council Chamber where a special session of the Executive and Legislative Councils will be held and the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.) will administer the oath of office.

SHORTHAND.

ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL RESULTS.

The following are the names of the candidates who received lately their certificate in Pitman's shorthand—

Full—Florentina Nunes, Felicidad Nerys, Rose White, Dolores Juson, Mary Walter, Gladys Woolley, Evelyn Woolley and Sophie Weill.

First Class—Constance Stodham. Second Class—Wazira Rumjahn, Winnie Souza, Lily Stodham, Lena McKenzie, Annie Dillon, Daisy Gittins, Mabel Holloway, Annie Tolan, Josie Hung, Reta Hazeland, Lily Haynes, Lucy Haynes, Marjorie Garrod, May Hyde, Beatrice Bliss, May Fincher, Elvira Alvares, Eileen O'Sullivan, Margaret Gerrard, Cecil Johansson, Bertha Rodrigues, Gulhermina Assumption and Aurea Carvalho.

Third Class—Lucy Haynes, Reta Hazeland, Eileen O'Sullivan, Margaret Gerrard, Marjorie Garrod, May Fincher, Mabel Wright, Bertha Rodrigues, Silvie de Cotte, Marie Rosario, Violet Van Langenberg, Mollie McBean, Florence Simmons, Violet Tsan, Olive Xavier, Amy Garth.

Shorthand classes will be reopened on the 15th inst.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British.	Japanese.
Sunning	Unnan Maru
Chihli	Korea Maru
Wosang	Anjo Maru
Fausang	Tango Maru
Arratoon Apar	Cheian Maru
Yingchow	Nankai Maru
Haitan	Uje Maru
Chipsing	Taiwan Maru
Haimun	Masayoshi Maru
Namsang	
Chinhua	
Taming	
Kwongtah	
Mo Hon	
Alicorn	
Kwai Wah	
Shin Yue	
Kwonglee	
Hui Hai	
Wing Hang	
Chefoo	
Dutch.	
Ajax	
Limbung	
Norwegian.	
Hero	
Providence	
American.	
West Kasson	
China	
Brooklyn	
Tancerville	
Hoi Ping	

NEW ADMIRAL.

Our new Naval C. in C., Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, left Devonport for Hongkong on August 26, arriving at Gibraltar on August 30. Admiral Duff left Home in the new Admiral's yacht for the China Station, H.M.S. "Alacrity." The "Alacrity" was a Russian vessel. She is due at Singapore about October 9 and Hongkong October 21.

On arrival of Admiral Duff and Staff, Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. Tudor and Staff will proceed Home, probably via America or Canada direct from Wei-hai-wei.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy is no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

MOONLIGHT FETE.

That type of mind—let us dub it Ruskian—would consider the moonlight sufficient without the fete gets no support in these notes. Beauty unadorned with human interest is waste, and waste cannot be admitted into the category of the beautiful. Our Lady of the Sky was lavish of her beauty on Saturday night, swimming serenely (no splashy crawl business) in an ocean of intense and lovely blue. The beauty of the human form is perhaps most convincing in the young athletic male, and naturally it was here well represented. The enjoyment of this nocturnal tableau of light and colour and form and graceful movements (swallow dives), was enhanced by the tinkly music of ragtime plucked from strings. It was gay. Beyond all carping it was joyous. Happy young voices did nothing to mar the tingle of it. A very considerable audience, having regard to the frequent postponements, entirely failed to camouflage its appreciation, and wore faces that for cheerfulness vied with the rubicundities about the Bar. In passing, let us mention an incident that it is almost a duty to record. They were discussing the *China Mail*, a favourite and frequent topic all over the Colony these days, and a very eminent and positively official personage was heard to declare that he agreed with 80 per cent of what the *China Mail* had said so far this year. One of our men standing by modestly submitted that 80 per cent was perhaps a too lavish, a too generous estimate; but His Excellency insisted on endorsing 75 per cent. Not more than five per cent. would he abate that entirely unsolicited and flattering testimonial. The presentation of the prizes in the Gymnasium, a duty of which the secretary very diligently made the most, did not detain us, could not hold us indoors. We got an impression of many unlovely feminine faces clustering like lilies in a garden close, as well as a faint perfume of rice powder, and then the moon and her serene court recalled us. It was a soul refreshing night.

For the usual "results" or records the reader must look in another part of this paper. He will find them, although invitations to the Press were overlooked.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SUCCESSFUL NIGHT FETE.

Another successful night fete was held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday in the presence of a large gathering, including H. E. the Officer Administering the Government and Mr. Justice Melbourne. During the proceedings a Filipino string band played.

There were altogether nine items on the programme and more competitors than usual. There were races for ladies, girls and boys. The swimming, taken as a whole, was good, and many of the younger competitors show great promise. The results were as follow—

Four Lengths' Handicap.—1, L. M. Franco; 2, D. Liang. The fastest loser in this event was J. Lyons, who took 66 seconds to complete the course.
Running Header.—1, D. Liang; 2, G. Jack.
Two Lengths' Handicap, Ladies.—1, Miss M. Ramsay; 2, Miss B. Jennings.
Two Lengths' Handicap, Girls.—1, Miss G. Ramsay; 2, Miss R. Young. High Dive.—1, A. Logan; 2, F. R. Pereira.

Ladies' Nomination.—1, M. A. Carvalho (nominated by Miss A. Basto); 2, S. A. Marcal (nominated by Miss Roza).
Two Lengths' Handicap, Boys.—1, A. Rahmin; 2, A. F. Pereira.
Team Race.—1, A. Logan (Capt.), J. Stewart, G. A. V. Hall, G. A. Carvalho and A. J. V. Ribeiro; 2, R. J. W. Tatam (Capt.), L. M. Franco, J. R. Soares, G. Jack and D. Liang; 3, D. Lyon (Capt.), M. A. Carvalho, P. M. Franco, B. Pasco and E. de Souza.

Water Polo.—Blue, 5 goals; White, nil. Teams: Blue—R. C. Witchee (Capt.), J. Stewart, G. A. Carvalho, A. J. V. Ribeiro, G. Jack, G. A. V. Hall and A. W. de Roza White—A. Logan (Capt.), L. M. Franco, M. A. Carvalho, J. R. Soares, S. A. Marcal, R. Tatam and F. M. Franco, Jr.
Judges: Mr. A. Silva Netto, Mr. A. A. Alves, Mr. T. Meek, Mr. A. S. Ellis, Mr. I. Stewart and Mr. R. C. Witchee. Starter: Mr. A. E. S. Alves. Time-keeper: Mr. A. S. Alves. Water Polo Referee: Mr. A. E. S. Alves.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U.S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 10.45 a.m. September 7.
Cyclone or typhoon S. of Guam direction unknown.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are bound to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG SUBSIDIARY COINS.

TRAVELLERS ALLOWANCE FOR TIPS REDUCED TO 1/11.

The Hongkong Government has repealed its previous notification regarding the export of silver coins and has issued the following:

No person shall, without the permission of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, export or attempt to export from the Colony any Hongkong silver subsidiary coins, unless he is a bona-fide traveller leaving the Colony, in which case he shall be entitled to take with him out of the Colony of Hongkong silver subsidiary coins of the total face value of not more than one dollar.

The previous regulation allowed a bona-fide traveller to take out of the Colony \$5 in subsidiary coins, which the *China Mail* considered too much and so said at the time.

The present situation has given an opportunity to money changers to deduct 15 cents for every \$5 note changed into silver.

THE "WHITE-SLAVE" TRAFFIC.

ALLEGED PROCURER ARRESTED.

A few months ago the local Police received information that a number of girls had been kidnapped by theatrical agents and sent to houses of ill-fame. Following upon this came the news that a girl had been drugged and taken to Macao to be sold into a Chinese gambling den. On Saturday a Chinese was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, with bringing four girls into the Colony for the purpose of emigration to Bangkok.

The prosecution allege that this man lived in magnificent style, in a village in Canton, and became acquainted with the belles of the village. After describing to them the gay life over the water, he suggested that they should accompany him and make their fortunes. The foolish girls agreed, and came with him to Hongkong, where he housed them in a flat. One of the girls, however, becoming suspicious of the sort of life they would have to lead, left the house and informed the Police. Sergt. Willis went on board the "Hanchow," bound for Bangkok and found the man and the three girls, whom he brought ashore.

Mr. Smith remanded the case till September 12.

Speaking to a Police officer who has an intimate knowledge of the subject, our reporter was informed that every year a number of girls are sent from Canton to houses of ill-fame in Bangkok and Singapore.

PARENTS SELL THEIR DAUGHTER.

RUSE TO OBTAIN MONEY.

A BAD PRACTICE WHICH MUST BE STOPPED.

The hearing of the case in which four Chinese—the parents of a girl and two go-betweens—were charged with conspiracy to defraud was concluded at the Magistracy, on Saturday.

Sergt. Willis deposed that the cobbler reported to him that he had bought a girl for \$102, and that after she had lived with him for a couple of days she had disappeared. He made enquiries and discovered that the girl was living with her parents at West Point. Accompanied by the cobbler and a number of Chinese detectives he went to the house, where the complainant identified the girl as the one he had bought. Witness took the girl to the Po Lung Kok and arrested the parents, who gave the address of the "go-betweens." Witness went to that address and found that the "go-betweens" had disappeared on hearing of the arrest of the parents. For nearly a month a rigorous search was carried out. Witness then heard that one of the women had returned and was living in First Street. He went there and arrested her. A few days later he arrested the second woman. They admitted that they had been asked by the parents to sell the girl, and that the purchase price was \$102. They were paid a small commission. They handed the cobbler a deed of sale, stating that the girl had no parents and that the complainant would not be blamed for anything that happened to the girl. The parties were taken before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs who ordered the prosecution.

The parents admitted the offence but denied taking the girl back. It was the fault of the "go-betweens." The "go-betweens" in turn, blamed the parents.
Mr. Smith sentenced the parents to three months' hard labour each and the "go-betweens" to four months each. The girl was sent to the Po Lung Kok.

CHARTERING A VESSEL.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER.

IS OWNER NECESSARILY A MASTER?

ALL OVER THE JUNK CASE.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, a re-hearing was granted in the case in which a Chinese junk-owner was fined \$200 for allowing his boat to be used for the smuggling of opium.

This re-hearing was, no doubt, due to the *China Mail's* criticism a fortnight ago.

The owner stated at the first hearing that the junk had been chartered by a relation of his to a man for \$50 a month, and this man had disappeared. He did not think he was responsible for the man's actions.

Mr. Leo Longinotto (Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for the defence.

Mr. Longinotto stated that Mr. Lewis was willing to admit the finding of the opium on the junk and also the ownership of the junk, but not that the man sailed in it as master.

A Chinese clerk of the Harbour Office stated that the licence bore the name of the master and the owner of the junk. Anyone, however, might bring the particulars to be filled in. The name on the licence was "Ip Cheung Wan," but he was unable to identify the man.

Mr. Lewis stated that his client's defence was that the licence bore the name of the Chinese Army. He chartered the vessel to a man who paid \$50 a month and gave a signed agreement. When the junk was seized the man disappeared. Witness spent \$20 in searching for the man without success. The wages of the crew were paid by that man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Longinotto, witness denied that he knew the junk contained a false bottom. He heard from a *fok* that his vessel had been seized and he went to the Harbour Office to claim it.

A *fok* stated that defendant was the owner of the junk but did not sail on it as master. The master had run away. He did not know that opium was concealed in the junk.

Mr. Lewis stated that the boat had been chartered to the man Chin, who paid the wages of the crew, and was therefore responsible for the smuggling of the opium. If a person used a house for the storage of gun-powder, contrary to the Ordinance, the Police surely would prosecute the tenant, not the landlord. He submitted that the present case was very similar and that his client should be discharged.

Mr. Longinotto replied that it must be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistracy that every due precaution had been taken by the owner of the junk to prevent it from being used for a criminal purpose, and that none of his crew had been implicated. If such precaution were not taken the owner must be held responsible. If the Magistracy did not convict in this case it would mean that every owner of a junk which was used for the smuggling of opium would come forward with a forged charter document and plead that his junk had been chartered to some imaginary person and that, therefore, he was not responsible.

Mr. Lewis: Then you must have the Ordinance changed.

Mr. Longinotto replied that the Ordinance was very wide, and the words "every due precaution has been taken against the unlawful use of the vessel," contemplated the chartering of a vessel. If the Magistracy took an adverse view of the case it would shift the onus of proof from the shoulders of the owner to those of the Police, which was not intended by the Ordinance. In South Africa, the magistrates ran the liquor traffic and every poor devil who was caught on the reef was sent to gaol, and while in prison his law seemed absolutely plain. The same sort of thing was done in Hongkong in regard to opium.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he did not know whether the laws of South Africa were similar to those of the Colony.

Mr. Longinotto replied that the law seemed absolutely plain. The evidence was against the man and the Magistracy could convict him on that. Even if the Magistracy did not wish to convict the man on the evidence he must convict him on the law.

Mr. Lindell remarked that Mr. Longinotto seemed to be straying away from Mr. Lewis's point that the man was not the master.

Mr. Longinotto replied that it did not matter whether the junk was chartered by defendant as owner, was liable. That was his point.

Mr. Lindell drew a parallel case. Suppose a well-known shipping firm in Hongkong chartered one of

BABY SHOT.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Two amahs, belonging to different floors in the same house, had a quarrel. The master of one of the amahs asked them to stop making that noise. The combatants took no notice. The master picked up a Daisy air gun and shot at the amahs. The shot entered the right foot of a baby, twenty days old. The Police arrested the master, and produced him at the Magistracy this morning. Sergeant Ais stated that the mother of the baby complained that the master had deliberately shot at the baby. Mr. P. W. Golding, for the defence, applied for a remand. Mr. Lindell granted the application, fixing bail at \$100.

ARMED ROBBERY AT THE DAIRY FARM.

MEN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Two Chinese charged with being concerned in the armed robbery at the Dairy Farm, Kowloon, in which Sergeant Linnon was shot, were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The *Missee Ah Wee* (2) gave evidence, corroborating the account which had already appeared in these columns. One of the men was a servant and he pointed his face as a means of disguise.

OPIUM.

Three Chinese were charged with being in possession of a large quantity of opium, concealed in false bottoms in their respective luggage. One man was fined \$300; another \$1,000, and the third man, who pleaded that the opium belonged to a friend, was asked to produce his friend to-morrow.

THE CHING E. ISLAND ROBBERY.

Five Chinese were charged this morning with being concerned in the recent armed robbery in Ching E. Island. One man is a returned banished. The case has been remanded.

THIEF IN ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

Mr. Chopard, manager of the Astor House Hotel, charged a man at the Court this morning with being found in the hotel premises for an unlawful purpose.

The man was given three weeks' hard labour.

AMMUNITION

Two Chinese, one charged with being in possession of 50 rounds of ammunition and the other 500 rounds, pleaded ignorance of the laws of the Colony. They had just returned from America. Fines of \$50 and \$100 respectively were imposed.

their vessels to a shipping firm in Shanghai, and when the vessel came from Shanghai a quantity of opium was discovered in her. Did Mr. Longinotto mean to tell the Court that the shipping firm in Hongkong would be held responsible for the opium?

Mr. Longinotto replied that the owners or agents were responsible.

Mr. Lewis remarked that it was absolutely ridiculous.

Mr. Lindell: Supposing the P. & O. Company charter a ship to a Shanghai firm. The ship brings opium, and it is proved that the crew had knowledge of the opium being concealed. Would the P. & O. be liable to be fined?

Mr. Longinotto replied that that had been done before. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire had paid fines.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he had not heard of such a case for the last five years.

Mr. Longinotto: According to the Ordinance the man should be convicted. Your Worship has not to go into the justice of the thing.

Mr. Lindell remarked that it was an interesting point, which had not been raised in a single previous case.

Mr. Longinotto stated that, according to the Ordinance, the man must be found guilty.

Mr. Lindell replied that that was for him to decide.

Mr. Longinotto: It is a very fishy case. The crew must have known of the opium.

Mr. Lindell stated that, for the present, he intended to find that, as a fact, the defendant had not acted as master of the junk, and, secondly, that he had chartered the junk to another party. He found those two facts proved. What the decision was in law on the two facts he was not prepared to state. He would put the case over for further consideration till Wednesday.

TOWN HALL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LUTON'S "FESTIVITIES."

MOB DISPERSED BY SOLDIERS.

The peace celebrations at Luton were marred by a series of disturbances. Feeling had been running very high in the town during the week on account of the refusal of the civil authorities to allow a memorial service to be held in the public park by discharged soldiers. There were also other local circumstances contributing to the trouble which broke out during the town's peace procession. The Mayor, on endeavouring to read a proclamation at the Town Hall, was interrupted by boisterous and hissing, and eventually a big crowd surged into the Town Hall, where they proceeded to break up the chairs and tables, and threw them out of the windows. They also tore down the bunting and decorations, and cut the wires of the electrical illuminations. Bottles and stones were thrown at the windows.

Reinforcements of police were telephoned for, but they were quite unable to manage the crowd. Various ex-service men mounted the steps of the Town Hall and delivered speeches in regard to their grievances as to pensions, &c. The police by good-humoured efforts, eventually obtained some sort of control, and the rain which fell later considerably thinned the ranks of the demonstrators.

Following upon the peace demonstrations in the afternoon things became quiet in the town until about ten o'clock, when a large crowd re-assembled outside the Town Hall and began throwing missiles, including bricks and stones, at the windows. They were kept back by the police for a considerable time, but eventually the entrance was forced and deliberate efforts were begun to set the building on fire. A detachment of special constables arrived, and the intruders were repeatedly ejected, but the police were at last overpowered, whereupon the mob broke into the Town Clerk's office, piled up papers and documents into a huge heap, and set it alight.

The fire brigade was at once summoned, but the mob took possession of the motor engines when they arrived, and prevented the firemen from getting to work. Others raided a neighbouring garage for petrol, which they poured on to the burning building. When at last the firemen got into position, they found that large sections of their hose had been cut.

The police made a baton charge on the crowd, but were met with a fusillade of glass bottles which had been obtained in a raid on a chemist's shop close by. Several policemen were hit, and were subsequently taken to hospital suffering from cuts and other injuries.

Eventually the firemen turned an undamaged hose on the people and drove them away from the burning Town Hall, but the effort came too late. The building was destroyed, and damage to the extent of a quarter of a million is estimated to have been caused, both by its loss and the damage sustained by neighbouring buildings.

After leaving the Town Hall the crowd made their way to a piano warehouse and dragged out a piano, which was used to accompany an impromptu sing-song. A bootmaker's shop and a confectionery store were also broken open and looted, damage being also done to a hairdresser's premises. The owner of which is stated to be of foreign extraction.

Some hours later a body of soldiers arrived and dispersed the crowd, and later still a detachment of Royal Engineers from Bedford arrived. The town was occupied by the military.

A GIRL DROWNED.

A little girl who was on a marriage boat, a boat set apart for the celebration of sampan owners' marriages, overbalanced, fell into the water and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL HERE.

There arrived in harbour yesterday from Manila the U.S.S. "General Alava," the U.S. Naval yacht with Admiral Rodgers on board. Yesterday being Sunday, the usual salutes were not fired until 8 o'clock this morning.

Soon after eleven o'clock, Admiral Rodgers with his staff landed at Blake Pier and was met by a guard of honour drawn from the Manchester Regiment, under Capt. Cohen. Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.L.E. (A.D.C. to the Governor) was present at the pier to welcome the admiral and after the guard of honour had been inspected, the party was conveyed to Government House in His Excellency's motor car. Admiral Rodgers will call on the General Officer Commanding and the Commodore in the course of the day. This is the first official visit of an American Admiral to Hongkong since the outbreak of the war.

Admiral Rodgers transferred his flag to the U.S.S. "Brooklyn" this morning.

A TYPHOON STORY.

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS RESCUED.

The captain of the "Kwai Wah," which came into port on Sunday, reports that he rescued 10 males, 6 females and 6 children of two licensed fishing junks, which had been wrecked off Manchow during the recent typhoon. The people were picked up at King Chow.

STEALING A CLOCK.

A man, banished from Singapore for life, came to Hongkong and stole a clock from the residence of Mr. N. G. Nolan of the Supreme Court. He was sentenced by Mr. N. L. Smith to three months' hard labour on the charge of larceny, and 12 months for coming to Hongkong.

EXPORTING SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Nine Chinese were charged with attempting to export subsidiary coins to the total value of \$59.20. Each man was fined \$5 and the money confiscated.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPT. to sell by Public Auction.

TUESDAY,

September 16, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at Yau-mai, Brak Water,

The Steam Vessel,

"KUNG CHING,"

HULL—Teakwood.
Length—125 feet.
Beam—16 feet.
Draft—5 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Two sets of Compound surfaces condensing engines, with cylinders 14 in. by 22 in. stroke. Separate condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multi-tubular, marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 0 inches. Working pressure 130 lbs. per square inch.

Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned. A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10 a.m. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 8, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICES WANTED.

WANTED.—By a leading BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, a suite of offices on or before the 31st October next in the Central District of Hongkong. Reply c/o "CHINA MAIL," Box No. 1146.

NOTICE.

1. On and after MONDAY 8th September 1919, the issue of permits to leave the colony will be discontinued.

2. British subjects wishing to leave Hongkong must have in their possession a passport which has been issued within the last two years.

3. Foreign subjects wishing to leave Hongkong must have in their possession a valid passport issued by their respective diplomatic or consular officers.

4. Persons arriving in and leaving Hong Kong by the same steamer will have their passports examined on board, both on arrival and departure.

5. Persons embarking from Hong Kong will have their passports examined on departure. To prevent delay in sailing shipping companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports in their possession.

6. Members of ships crews are allowed to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the "REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916." Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$40.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, September 5, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY, September 13, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.,

at No. 11 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

West Point.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.)

3710 Bags Brown Sugar.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GRB. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 8, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above port.

Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 8, 1919.

REHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING.

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

HAND MADE

HATS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE JUST

RECEIVED THE NEW

SEASON'S STYLES IN

SOFT FELTS

AND TERAIS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

COLUMBIA

"LITTLE WONDER" RECORDS

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1332.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS,
FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES,
HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW,
BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING,
ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.
Re-painting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage

No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 659.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

14 Queen's Road Central.

Telephone 1877.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO
H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.

2 doz. Pints \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 182.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

COME TO-NIGHT TO THE VICTORIA

AND WITNESS THE THIRD AND FOURTH EPISODES OF

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

THESE EPISODES ARE ELECTRICAL WITH THRILLS

AND FILLED WITH A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF

BREATHLESS OLIMAXES.

THE STRING BAND FROM THE S.S. "VENEZUELA" WILL

PLAY A CAPITAL SELECTION OF MUSIC.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.
SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAOYA	11th Sept. at 11 a.m.	13th October	24th October
KHIVA	23rd October	25th November	4th December
NOVARA	8th November	11th December	20th December

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th October	25th October

CALCUTTA via STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	due Calcutta about
ARR-TOON APCAR ITOLA	10th Sept. at 8 a.m.	1st Oct. 26th Oct.

SAILINGS ALSO TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	due Yokohama about
KHIVA	26th Sept.	9th October

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand
Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by P. & O. S.N. Co. steamers between Singapore and
Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars
Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Wee Street, Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai &
Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila), Friday, 19th September, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung), Tuesday, 14th October, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th September, at Noon.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 3rd October, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd October, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Mumora,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 10th September.

RYOH-WU ... Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & BANGCOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th September.

TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st September, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th October, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... End of September.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 10th October.

DELAGUA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Middle of October.

TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of October.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YABUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 202 & 203.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done to this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate the craft
of the best tonnage.

Two miles from the Overseas Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 457.

Shipyards, Shun-Mui-Pan, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

ORIGINATOR.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th September.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Sept. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Equador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Sept. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 11th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	The Admiral Line	On 11th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	City of Spokane	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Sept.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle via S'hal, &c.	Empress of Asia	Empress of Asia	On 11th Sept.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Empress of Japan	On 11th Sept.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Sept.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Ayao Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 11th Sept.
Australian Ports via Japan	Coastal	The Admiral Line	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kaga Maru	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yingchow	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Namsang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Yotorofu Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Saba Maru	Java-China-Japan Line	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Taipei via Swatow & Amoy	Unnan Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Haitei	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Yunsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Manila	Hokuto Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Bombay & Colombo	Burma Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
London via Suez, Pango & C'bo &c.	Alai Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Mauritius, Diegoa Bay, Durban	Iyo Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Lacoma Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	Nagoya	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th Sept.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

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For Particulars Please Apply to—

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Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	Sept. 13	Sept. 18

*Via Saigon, Omitting Manila.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful
supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric
Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is
attached. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand
and Tasmanian ports.

For freight or passage apply to

Telephone No. 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1919.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Monthly Service between
NETL. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have
accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the
United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

GENERAL MANAGERS,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1474.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"KOREA MARU."

STEAMER ARRIVED FROM

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,

JAPAN PORTS, Friday

September 5.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified

to present their bills of lading for counter-

signature and take immediate delivery

from alongside steamer or the Company's

godown, where all cargo impeding im-

mediate discharge will be landed at

consignee's risk.

Barges will be assessed on

cargo remaining undelivered after

September 11.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

packages will be landed into the Company's

Godown, where same will be examined on

Monday, September 15, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the

goods have left the steamer or godown, and

none will be entertained if presented

later than three weeks after arrival

of steamer.

No Fire Insurance premium will be

affected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, September 6, 1919.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,

EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading given for BATA-

VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-

TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH

AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer *Pilgrimage*

carrying His Majesty's Mails will

be despatched from this port on or about

7th October taking cargo for the above

ports. Passengers' accommodation in

the connecting vessel, if available, secured

before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable cargo for Italy,

France, and London (under management)

will be conveyed in this steamer

proceeding via Bombay and there

transhipped to the on-carrying steamer

for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office

until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are

required.

For further particulars, sailing dates,

etc. apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1919.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LABOUR.

LONDON, September 4th. The Triple Alliance, today, considered the recommendation of the Executive of the Miners' Federation to proceed by ballot on the question whether "direct action" should be taken to compel the Government to repeal the Conspiracy Act, withdraw the British troops from Russia, release conscientious objectors now in prison, and refrain from military intervention in trade disputes.

The motion that the discussion be public was overwhelmingly defeated.

LONDON, September 4th. The Triple Alliance has agreed to postpone the ballot on "direct action" and adjourn the whole question till after the Trade Union Congress at Glasgow next week.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, September 3rd. Regulations have been issued in regard to the settlement of British soldiers not resident in Canada before the war.

These purchasing farms will be loaned \$5,000 for land purchase, \$2,000 for live stock, and \$2,000 for permanent improvements.

All such settlers will get 100 acres free, plus 100 acres under the Free Homestead Law.

The loans are conditional upon two years training in practical farming in the case of those inexperienced agriculturally.

EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, September 6th. Sir Horace Byatt, the Administrator of East Africa, leaves England shortly for Durban, Natal, which will be the headquarters of the Government.

All is going on smoothly in the country. The old German native army has melted away. The Askaris having returned to their villages. Only a few German settlers are left, the majority having been repatriated.

There is no native problem, for the inhabitants have taken kindly to their new rulers. The damaged railways have been repaired and are working to Lake Tanganyika.

The most urgent need is the resumption of shipping along the coast and to Europe.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, September 4th. A native theological student threw a bomb at the Premier, Said Pasha, while the latter was driving in a motor-car to his office. There was a violent explosion, but Said was unhurt.

The assailant, who concealed his bomb in a basket of grapes, was arrested. The city is quiet.

LONDON, September 6th. The Times correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on September 3rd, states that the authorities have been aware for some time that attempts might be made on the lives of the Sultan, General Allenby and Said Pasha, the Premier.

NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYAL.

PARIS, September 5th. The trial of Quin, the betrayer of Nurse Cavell, has been the sensation of the past few days.

The evidence in the Cavell case having been concluded, today, the prosecutor asked for the accused's conviction for espionage, and for the death penalty.

A feature of the later proceedings was the statement which Mayar, a German Secret Police Agent, made to a British Military Attaché at the Hague, and which was accepted as evidence. Mayar declared that he knew the accused well.

The prosecution of Nurse Cavell was conducted by M. Borge and Herr Pinkhoff. Borge received the Iron Cross for the manner he conducted the case. He is now Police Commissioner at Düsseldorf.

Mayar had a remarkable career as a writer in London in 1880 and 1884. He then served for three years in a German infantry regiment. He was then employed by a British firm in Zanzibar, whence he drifted to Lucknow and Baroda, where he was later to the Court in 1900.

Afterwards, he became a courier in Cook's Tourist Agency, among those employing him in this capacity being Lord Evelyn, at the Delhi Durbar, Sir Ernest Cassel, in North Africa, and Colonel House, in Russia.

He joined the German Political Police in 1914 and was immediately despatched to Rome to pretend he was a runaway clerk from German headquarters and to make a statement to the British Military Attaché that a German offensive was being prepared in the Swiss sector.

This he did, receiving 500 marks for the report.

At the conclusion of the trial of Quin, the Court, after deliberating for 20 minutes, unanimously found the accused guilty of high treason.

He was sentenced to death by the judges, the voting being four to three. Quin reiterated his innocence at the conclusion of his counsel's speech, as well as after he was convicted.

Six out of the seven judges forming the Court Martial on Quin have signed a recommendation for mercy.

THE ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 3. M. Tardieu in the Chamber of Deputies related how President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George made the French Government on March 14 an offer of alliance. The French Government accepted the offer which has greatly lessened the cost of occupation and has abolished conscription service—Havas.

COUNTRY'S TRADE.

LONDON, September 6th. In August the imports amounted to £149,000,000, an increase over August of last year of £38,000,000. The exports amounted to £75,000,000, an increase of £21,000,000.

For the eight months of 1919 the imports amounted to £1,000,000,000, an increase of £147,000,000. The exports amounted to £475,000,000, an increase of £141,000,000.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AUSTRIA.

PARIS, September 3rd. A Havas message says:—The Austrian Delegates have received the Treaty. They must send a reply within five days.

The document is in French, English and Italian, comprising 151 Articles. The French text only is binding.

VIENNA, September 4th. The newspapers indicate that the Austrian Treaty will be signed, although the majority in the National Assembly for its signature will be small.

Dr. Renner arrives on September 5th when the Cabinet and the principal committee of the National Assembly will consider the Treaty.

VIENNA, September 5th. Dr. Renner made a statement, today, acknowledging that every page of the Treaty exhibits careful endeavour on the part of the Conference to put the confused situation into tolerable order.

He enlarged, however, on the sacrifices exacted by the Treaty, and said that the Austrians will be subjected to the complete economic domination of the Allied Powers.

He expressed the opinion that this could be borne if they knew whether the League of Nations would exist, and be as organized that it would be in a position to be just. The existence and working of the League of Nations was for German-Austria an essential condition of the Treaty.

VIENNA, September 6th. Dr. Renner, interviewed, said he was returning to St. Germain on Sunday to sign the Treaty.

This shows that Dr. Renner is convinced that the Austrian Assembly will accept the Treaty.

PARIS, September 5th. The Rumanian Delegation has requested the modification of Article 30 of the Austrian Treaty, providing that Rumania and the new States formed from Austria shall protect racial and religious minorities.

VIENNA, September 4th. The employees of the Austrian Southern Railway have struck for higher wages, in spite of the opposition of Socialist leaders, who plead that the population will be threatened with starvation in the event of a strike.

VIOLENT GERMANS.

COLOGNE, September 6th. There have been grave disturbances between Germans and British troops at Euskirchen, 28 miles south-west of Cologne, where an explosion occurred some months ago.

Large numbers of Germans attacked the British. One soldier was seriously injured.

The town has been fined 100,000 marks.

Herr Kupper, the leader of the German workmen, has been sentenced to death by Court-martial and will be shot.

CZECHS.

LONDON, September 5th. Dr. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia, interviewed, re-emphasized the utter impossibility of any union with the Austrians and Magyars. He said that the new States must come to economic agreements. The best relations existed with Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Poland, but as regards the Austrians and Magyars, friendly relations were hoped for, but this depended exclusively upon them.

OUR NAVY.

LONDON, September 5th. Admiral Fisher, in another letter to the Times, headed "New Edling while Rome is burning," replies to his critics.

He reiterates that the present Navy will be replaced in a few years hence and says:—"It is time to kick and stop the money."

He recalls his reforms in the Navy and asks if he cannot be trusted.

LONDON, September 6th. Speaking at Portsmouth on the eve of polling for the by-election, Dr. Macnamara said that the active strength of the Navy had been reduced from 400,000 in Armistice Day to 170,000 today.

The construction of 584 naval craft had been cancelled, saving the country nearly £45,000,000.

Ninety-eight of the older ships had been sold, and 1,500 trawlers and drifters had been repaired, reconditioned and returned to their proper vocations.

The daily expenditure from naval votes today was just half what it was on Armistice Day, but the improved pay and pensions of officers and men was always and would rightly be a permanent charge.

RUMANIA.

LONDON, September 4th. Up to the present there has been no extension by the various Notes of the Supreme Council to the Rumanian Government have not reached Bucharest. It is suggested that the wireless did not function for some unknown reason.

The Rumanian Delegation in Paris declares that many of their wireless messages to Bucharest also have not been received.

PARIS, September 4th. In view of the statement that the Rumanian Government has not received several recent Allied notes, the Supreme Council will dispatch a special messenger to Bucharest with a new Note explaining the whole situation at Budapest, and what the Allies require of Rumania.

PARIS, September 6th. The Supreme Council has cancelled the ultimatum to Rumania, in view of the representations of the Rumanian Delegation that the Note of August 23rd, was not received in Bucharest.

The Council has decided instead to send Sir George Clark, Mr. Balfour's secretary, to Bucharest, with a copy of the undelivered Note, also a fresh note which, while it is not in ultimatum form, nevertheless conveys a grave warning to the Rumanian Government.

It is understood that Sir George Clark is leaving for Bucharest to-night, and will furnish a report to the Council as regards the attitude of the Rumanian Government towards the Conference and its decisions.

BEALIN, September 6th. The newspapers report that Mr. Bela Kun and his associates have fled across the Danubian border.

SHOULD PROFITEERING BE A CRIMINAL OFFENCE?

IT IS IN HONGKONG.

Mr. C. A. McCurdie, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food, addressed a meeting of the Consumers' Council on July 16 on trusts and trade combinations.

While admitting that trusts conferred certain advantages on the public by eliminating wasteful competition, he said that in this country they enjoyed greater freedom from supervision than in any other, and quoted from the laws in a number of countries where profiteering is a criminal offence.

The small profiteer was irritating, but the combines were much the greater evil, and Mr. McCurdie said it might be desirable to re-enact the old statutes of Britain which made profiteering a criminal offence.

[These statutes have not been repealed in Hongkong, and are still law here.—Ed. C.M.]

Mr. McCurdie said: There is no subject which interests the British public today half so much as the cost of living. The price of food, clothes, furniture, of everything we need for our comfort or our bare necessities—the things interest us far more than the terms of peace.

A great many people would be quite willing to see the Kaiser go free if in his stead they could hang a profiteer.

I think in our indignation at the small shopkeeper who occasionally asks too much for a lettuce we are losing sight of the really big offenders—the great trusts and trade combinations which live, and move, and have their being for the sole purpose of controlling prices, not in the interests of the consumer, but of themselves.

These great organizations, which now dominate the commerce and industry of the world have increased enormously in power during the war. It is perhaps true to say that the economic era of trade and free competition no longer exists in many of the most important industries. It has been replaced by a system of capitalist combinations which have eliminated competition in any real sense of the word, and now control the price of virtually everything we purchase.

NOT BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES. I fully realise that these combinations confer great benefits upon the community. They eliminate wasteful competition; they introduce technical and scientific improvements into industry; they are, indeed, absolutely necessary if British trade is to compete successfully with the organised manufacture of other countries in foreign markets.

But if we consider their influence upon prices, it is safe to say that the lowering of prices very rarely forms part of their programme. They are formed for the express purpose of preventing price-cutting, of maintaining or enhancing the profits of the producer and distributor; they are, not formed as benevolent societies for the protection or benefit of the consumer, although incidentally he does derive certain benefits in some cases.

The United Kingdom is a kind of Alsatia, almost unique among the great commercial countries of the world, in allowing to trusts and combinations a freedom of their activities untempered by supervision or control.

Up to now we have disregarded the example of the United States of America and our own great colonial dominions, where the trust and trade combinations enjoy no such liberty as they enjoy here.

Profiteering on a small scale may be very irritating to the consumer, but profiteering on a big scale by great trade combinations is, in the long run, a much more serious evil. In Canada the criminal law directed against monopolistic combinations makes it an indictable offence for "any person to agree with any other person unreasonably to enhance the price of any article or commodity which may be the subject of trade or commerce. I should like to see that law placed upon the Statutebook of this country. The Combines Investigation Act of Canada provides for full investigation into any combine which has the effect of increasing the price of any article of trade or commerce to the detriment of producers or consumers on the application of six or more British subjects who complain that such a combine exists. If on investigation the complaint is substantiated, the facts are made public and a criminal prosecution may follow."

In Australia laws for the protection of the public against price-raising combinations have been in force since 1906, and in 1912 a permanent Commission was formed, called the Inter-State Commission, by an Act passed in that year, which has full powers to investigate the profits of any trade or manufacture, "to hear and determine complaints, to issue injunctions, and to fix penalties for disobedience to its order." Similar laws exist in New Zealand and South Africa.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION. If we turn from our own colonies to the States of America we find a series of statutes, some of which appear to be singularly ineffective, but are designed to protect the public from the operations of the trusts. The most important of these Acts is the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, which established a permanent Commission with adminis-

THE TEACHING AND PRACTICE OF RIOTING

The Manchester Guardian on July 22 had this:

North-east Ulster seems far from being the only place where large numbers of men work each other up to think it a sacred duty to break the law. On Saturday night an improvised "Provisional Government" seems to have taken almost complete charge of Linton, the chief seat of the English straw-hat industry, dislodging the municipality for the evening and burning the Town Hall to the ground.

This piece of "direct action" is said to have wasted a quarter of a million pounds. At Doncaster also, two days before, the Corporation seems to have been selected as the wicked thing against which it was to be wise and virtuous to demonstrate violently. Here the Mansion House, fortunately, was not burnt by the champions of the liberation of conscience from the soulless shackles of legality. They only broke its windows and then, going to the Mayor's private house, heroically pulled up his little shrubs by the roots.

In Manchester there have been no peace riots, but there was a little illegality yesterday morning when a number of former soldiers tore down some recruiting posters in which soldiering was represented—certainly without much tact—as a life of ease.

At Coventry a mob of anti-legals, who do not seem to have raised any theoretic question narrower than the general unimportance of keeping the law, frankly broke open and looted some dozens of shops. A local report says naively that "there appears to be no particular reason for the outbreak." We should have thought there were several, and very clear ones, for all these outbreaks.

There is a system of embargoes on imports, kept up for mysterious reasons, which restricts industry and keeps down employment. There is a widely inflated paper currency, which makes a man need twice as much money to feed his family as he did five years ago. There is so much unrestrained profiteering in the food industries that, for example, a vegetable sold by the grower for 1d. or 2d. is bought by the housewives, of some towns for 6d. or 8d. There is a Government which has shown that it may or may not listen to complaints backed by reason, but that it certainly does listen, promptly, to any complaint backed by loud threats of force.

And there is an absolute university of varied teaching in the organisation and application of anti-legal or anti-social threats of force, with professors ranging from Sir Edward Carson—the Civil War King, as Americans would say—down to the humblest shop-steward who preaches the application of the "scrap of paper" doctrine to an industrial agreement as eagerly as Behnmann Hollweg preached its application to a treaty, or as Sir Edward Carson preaches its application to a British Act of Parliament. "No particular reason for the outbreak!"

UP TO DATE.

The first strike of airplane pilots in history took place recently in New York. Twenty aerial mail pilots in the New-Washington service called a strike following the refusal of Second Assistant Postmaster Praeger, of New York, to reinstate two mail pilots who refused to fly in bad weather and who said their machines were unsafe.

It is said the pilots decided to strike when they were asked to take out the mail in heavy rainstorms. In some cases it was said the machines were not in good shape and the lives of the pilots were endangered. Pilot Leon D. Smith was discharged for failure to obey an order to fly in a heavy fog and rain.

Administrative and judicial functions. That Commission has full power to investigate the business of any corporation engaged in commerce; to examine its books; and may require any firm to cease from using methods of business which the Commission regards as unfair.

A striking example of the useful work performed by this Commission is the exhaustive inquiry which it has recently made into the operations of the Meat Trust, which resulted in the voluminous and detailed exposure of the American meat monopoly, whose operations now extend far beyond the American continent.

In this matter of protecting the public against the operations of trusts and trade combinations Great Britain is almost alone among the countries of the world in the laissez-faire attitude which we have maintained. Mr. McCurdie then quoted from the laws against profiteering in Russia, China, and Japan.

There was a time in the history of our own country, he continued, when there were statutes in force, some hundreds of years ago, known as the Statutes against Forestalling, Increasing, and Regrading, which made it a criminal offence to buy up large quantities of any article for the purpose of selling at an unreasonable price, to practise any artifice or device for the purpose of enhancing the price of victuals, or to buy victuals on the way to market for the purpose of selling them at higher prices. Such acts remained criminal acts according to the law of Great Britain until these statutes were amended in 1844. It might be desirable to reenact them.

DISCREDITING THE CLOTH.

SECOND OFFICER OF LINAN SENT TO JAIL.

Before Lieutenant W. G. Bennett, R.N.R., acting Master Attendant at Singapore on Aug. 27, Mr. Noel Gibson, second officer of the steamer "Linan," was produced by Inspector Joyce, of the Marine police, on the following charges: (1) with assaulting chief officer Peace of the "Linan;" (2) refusing to obey commands and; (3) tending to cause damage by setting fire to a quantity of paper in his cabin while in a state of drunkenness.

The accused, who bore traces of a fight, pleaded guilty. His Worship said he would like to hear what had taken place so he ordered the first officer of the "Linan" to get into the box and relate the incidents said to have occurred. The witness said he and others, including some European ladies, were on the poop about 10.30 p.m. last Tuesday on the voyage from Hongkong when the accused came there. He sat down and made himself extremely obnoxious. Witness could see that he was under the influence of alcohol and spoke to him in a friendly manner, but as the man continued to make himself generally objectionable he ordered him off the poop. The accused refused to go. On again remonstrating with him accused hit witness on the mouth, and witness struck back in self defence. There was a bit of a scrap on the deck, resulting eventually in witness taking accused to his cabin. As the man was "looking for a fight" witness reported the matter to the master, who gave orders to put him in irons. Witness kept watch by the cabin, and about 3.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the quarter master told him there was smoke coming from the port hole of the cabin door and found a lot of papers and materials burning on the floor of the cabin, and he put the fire out.

After corroborative evidence had been given by Dr. L. E. Fanning, the surgeon of the ship, the Captain was called to prove the logs, in which there was an entry regarding the incidents related above. Evidence was also given by Inspector Hodder who, on Inspector Joyce's instructions, brought the accused ashore. He said the accused gave no trouble during his arrest or afterwards.

The Master Attendant having asked the accused if he wished to make a statement the latter said: "At the time I was under the influence of drink. When the Chief Officer locked the door of my cabin I was in irons. There were four handcuffs on my wrists, and they were hurting my wrists. There were handcuffs also on my ankles. I wished to draw the attention of the Chief Officer, that he might ease the pain I was suffering, or take them off. He either did not hear or take any notice, so I called out that I was going to set fire to the cabin, thinking that would bring him in. He did not come in so I lit a packet of toilet paper. He then came in, but did not remove the handcuffs. I remained in my cabin till we came into port. About 10 a.m. I asked him if he would have the handcuffs removed so that I might wash my hands. He did not think it was safe. He told me he had handed the matter over to the shore police, so I sat in my cabin till two officers came on board. I had no intention of setting fire to the ship."

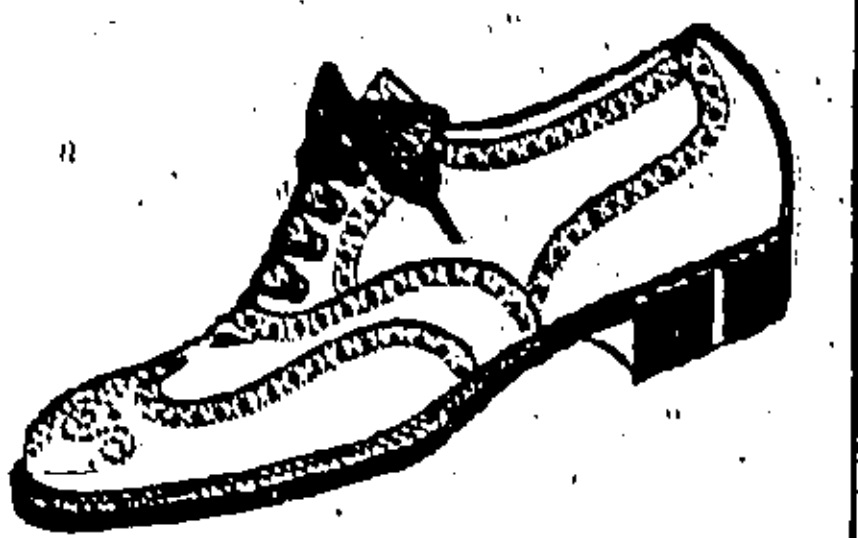
His Worship told the accused the offences he was charged with were very serious, especially for one in his position. It would be a bitter lesson for him. He was very sorry to see an officer charged as he was, and it was the kind of thing that would tend to lower the prestige of the merchant service. He had to judge by his appearance, certainly got the worst of the fight. If he could not control himself this was no country for him, and he would advise him to go home. He would sentence him to two weeks' imprisonment on the second, the sentences in view of his youth, to run concurrently. He did not pass sentence in regard to the third charge as it did not come within the jurisdiction of the court.

BALAAM'S ASS.

Prefacing his discourse by answering enquiries which had arisen from a previous sermon, Rev. E. Martin said yesterday at St. Peter's Church that scholars now-a-days do not hold that Balaam's ass gave voice to human utterance. This would involve a reconstruction of the organs of an ass's throat. And although no one would deny that if God thought it well to do so He could make an ass speak, we have to remember that in this case Balaam was not a Jew, but a south-sayer from the Euphrates. Such an ass or south-sayer would give a meaning, according to his art, to the natural sounds of the ass. In view of the unreasonableness of Balaam's conscience we can scarcely wonder at his viewing the ass's obstinacy as a warning.

Continuing his sermon, the preacher reviewed the gradual development of Hebrew religion, from the primitive joys and polytheism of Abraham's day to the pure monotheism and Messianic hope of the latest Prophets.

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HOW NINE GERMAN SUBMARINES WERE SUNK.

RAMMED, TORPEDOED, AND BOMBED BY AEROPLANE.

How nine German submarines were destroyed were related to Lord Stendale, in the Prize Court, when prize bounty was asked for and awarded to the vanquishers—ships and submarines of his Majesty's Fleet, and in one case a seaplane.

Lieut. Commander C. H. Lightoller, D.S.O., R.N., who held the rank of lieutenant-commander, R.N.R., stated by affidavit that on July 19, 1918, he was in command of his Majesty's ship "Garry" cruising in the North Sea in lat. N. 54.39 long. W. 0.55 when he encountered the enemy's submarine U.B. 110. came up with it, and putting his helm over rammed the submarine amidships, repeated the manoeuvre, and the vessel ripped open and sank. There were no survivors, and the crew of the U.B. 110 were 36.

His Lordship awarded prize bounty of £180.

Lieut. O. North, D.S.O., R.N., told how on May 23, 1918, he was in command of his Majesty's ship H4 cruising in the Adriatic when in lat. N. 41.46 long. E. 18.35, she saw the German submarine U.B. 52, and discharged her torpedo at her, which took effect. The submarine was seen to break in two and to founder. The lieutenant-commander and the quartermaster of the submarine alone were rescued, and from them it was ascertained that the crew of the submarine was 34.

The prize bounty awarded was \$170.

Lieut. Commander Geo. F. Bradshaw, D.S.O., stated that on March 10, 1917, he was in command of his Majesty's vessel G13, cruising in the North Sea. When nine miles N.W. from Muckle Hugga Lighthouse he saw what proved to be the German submarine NC43, with a crew of 29 on board. He torpedoed the enemy and sank her.

Prize bounty of £145 was awarded.

Acting Commander Harry Charles Birnie, D.S.O., R.N.R., said that on November 18, 1917, he was in command of his Majesty's vessel P57 cruising in the North Sea in lat. N. 54.01 long. E. 0.22 when he attacked the German submarine UC 47 by an attempt to ram her. She dived, and as she sank he dropped and exploded depth charges over her. There were 29 persons on the UC 47, but no enemy survivors of the engagement.

His Lordship awarded £145 prize bounty.

Lieut. Commander P. E. Phillips, D.S.O., R.N., formerly on his Majesty's vessel L. 12, said he was cruising in that submarine in the North Sea off the Norwegian coast on Oct. 16 last when he engaged and sank the German E. 0.22, he attacked the German submarine of whom where were no survivors.

£185 prize bounty was awarded.

Mr. Charles Maurice Blackman, lieutenant-commander, stated that on Dec. 6, he was in command of his Majesty's ship "Ariel," cruising 12 miles S.W. of the Bishop Rock Lighthouse, when he observed an enemy submarine and proceeded to attack her. The submarine submerged on the approach of the "Ariel," which, however, followed her track and swept over her with the high speed submarine sweeper, which took effect on the submarine and destroyed it. Traces of oil were seen on the water after the explosion. There were no survivors of the submarine, which was the UB 29, carrying a crew of 23.

The award was £115.

Commander Sidney Arthur Geary Hill, D.S.O., of his Majesty's Fleet, explained that on April 15, 1918, he was in command of H.M. "Jesamine," cruising off the south coast of Ireland in lat. 51.59 N. long. 6° 26' W. when he espied the German submarine U 104, which he attacked and destroyed. The submarine was destroyed, the crew of the submarine, Commander Hill ascertained, was 40.

£200 was awarded.

Commander Victor Lindsey Arbuthnot Campbell, D.S.O., of his Majesty's Fleet, related how that on May 9, 1917, he was in command of H.M. "Milne" and senior officer of a detachment of destroyers cruising off the mouth of the Thames. The flotilla, consisting of H.M. ships "Milne," "Miranda," and "Mentor" was cruising in line ahead, with the "Milne" leading. In lat. 51° 05' N. long. 1° 40' E. an enemy

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U.S. AND HER WOODEN STEAMERS.

SENSATIONAL STORY.

That the United States' wooden steamers left a good deal to be desired is a point which has been frequently mentioned but it has been left to a United States magazine, "Popular Mechanics," to lift the veil. That paper thus remarks:—

More than 50 new wooden steamships are lying idle in various harbours along the Pacific Coast, with the prospect of continuing to lie there until they fall apart from old age. They offer a mute testimony to the inevitable waste of wartime construction, as they were hurriedly built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of green timbers, which are said to have shrank on their maiden voyages, permitting the seas to pull the caulking out of the seams. They have therefore been declared useless, and now represent a total loss to the Government, as no private interest will charter them.

submarine was observed, and the helm of the "Milne" was put hard over and the submarine rammed amidships and sank. By his orders "Miranda" and "Mentor" dropped depthcharges over the sinking submarine to ensure her complete destruction. From two survivors he ascertained that the enemy was the German submarine N.C. 26, with a crew of 26.

£130 was awarded.

The story of the destruction by seaplane was told by Mr. Henry Geo. Boswell, D.S.O., captain in his Majesty's Royal Air Force, who at the time of the fight was flight lieutenant of his Majesty's Fleet. On May 20, 1917, he said he was in command, jointly with Capt. Charles Reginald Norris, D.S.O., R.A.F., of his Majesty's seaplane No. 8,663, operating under the direction of the Admiralty over the North Sea, off Lowestoft. He sighted an enemy submarine 20 miles E.N.E. of the North Hinder Lightvessel. They attacked with bombs, two of which struck the submarine and took effect, and she was observed to sink by the stern and founder. There were no survivors. The submarine was the UC 38, with a crew of 25 on board.

Prize bounty was awarded of £125.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. NO. 1748. THE CORONET TEL. NO. 1748.

September 8, 9, 10, 1919.
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
PEARL WHITE

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"HER HIDDEN PAST."	"CANDY GIRL."

Booking at **ANDERSON'S.**

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Mr and Mrs P. S. Williams	
Leath	Mr O. A. Williams
Mr A. Holgersen	Mr & Mrs G. York
M. A. Shelton Hooper	

PEAK HOTEL.

D. Abraham	Mrs H. L. Hunt and M. N. Abraham child	
and Mrs E. G. Mearns	Connie Hussey Ladson	
A. C. Anderson	Capt. and Mrs R.	
G. S. Archbutt	Mrs F. E. Johnson	
J. M. Bachmol	Mrs E. M. Joseph	
J. Barr	Mr J. A. E. Kent	
C. Bartolone	Mr J. T. Kidd	
		Mr F. R. J. Adams
		Mrs E. E. Jamieson
		Capt. Allen
		Mr R. W. Lee Jones
		Sir Ellis Kadourie
		Miss M. Bankes
		Mr and Mrs R.
		Mrs N. Beinowitz
		Kewley

[illegible]

M. Biggar	Lyon
R. J. Birbeck	Dt U. W. Mackean
S. Mrs S. Biscay	Dr O. Marriott
E. R. Boericke	Mrs Mattos and daughter
F. B. Boland	Mr H. A. Matzeaar
C. H. Bos	Mr M. P. McKee
H. Bragg	Mr M. McRae
G. G. Brown	Mr M. Mendler
J. C. Bull	
B. Butler	
A. Buttun	
Dr and Mrs Byars	
Mr Parsons	
Mr E. T. Breakpear	Mr J. Findlay Miller
Mr H. J. Brett	Mrs & Mr W. J. Mine
Mrs C. Bull	Rev. R. A. Bundle Lt.-Comdr.
Rev. R. A. Bundle Lt.-Comdr.	& Mrs Milashovsky
	Mr W. A. Botter Capt. Monthau
	Mr F. S. Bowser
	Mr P. S. Norris
	Dr and Mrs Byars Mr Parsons

and Mrs.	R. Miss E. Montgomery	Mrs. Charlton	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Thors-
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